

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

DO WE EAT A PORTION OF THE SOIL?

Certainly. Every vegetable is partly made up of a portion of the soil. Our wheat contains lime and flint, and a little clay. Our corn contains the like materials, only a little modified by a different proportion, and so of most of our grains. Our vegetables must have a little of the mineral matter about them, and our soils must be so prepared that these mineral matters shall become dissolved and taken up to form and constitute the substance in question. Animal manures also contain, among other things, these ingredients in a soluble state, and hence their use when added to soils. They supply the materials which may be lacking, and cause the crop to grow into the shape needed for our own sustenance. Thus there is a constant interchange going on, and the animal—the vegetable—and the mineral world, are intimately connected. The farmer should remember when he gathers his crop at harvest time that he is collecting together a portion of what was his soil at sowing time, and is carrying it off. The greater and more bountiful the harvest, the more of the soil he conveys away and the less does he leave to sustain the future crops. Hence it is that soils become exhausted, and hence it becomes necessary that there should be a supply returned in order to keep up the fertility and insure a profitable return of labor expended in cultivation. It would be an advantage if every farmer could analyze the produce of his fields and also the soil itself, and thereby detect what is most abundant and what most deficient.

At present but few can do this, and there are many things yet in the economy of nature that they cannot explain. When the farmers themselves shall become so well acquainted with agricultural chemistry—these mysteries will gradually pass away. That time will undoubtedly come. It requires only a mind to begin—a mind to persevere—and a mind to communicate results. When this is the case, when all the practical farmers shall become awake to this subject, and shall practice accordingly, agriculture will be a very different pursuit from what it now is. There will be less groping in the dark, and a greater return for capital invested.

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL.

We have received from the Superintendent, Dr. Knapp, the first Annual Report of the Directors of the Maine Insane Hospital.

This truly benevolent institution, went into operation last October. Thirty patients have been admitted, the condition of nearly all of which have been improved, and two or three have been discharged, cured. When we consider that the insane in our State, have hitherto been, with few exceptions, either incarcerated in jails, or in cages and prison houses, ejected by their friends at home, with no one to take any particular or special charge of them, and frequently treated, oftentimes from necessity, with the utmost severity, and then contrast the the treatment which they can and do receive at the Asylum, we cannot but feel both pride and gratitude in being able to say that we have within our borders one of the best constructed and we hope in time to say one of the best conducted establishments of the kind in the Union.

The report will be read with interest by every one who feels any pity or sympathy for that unfortunate class of our fellow beings, who are borne down with

the sorest and most calamitous dispensations of Providence—loss of reason.

The following are the regulations in regard to admission into the Hospital.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.—Patients admitted to the Institution must come provided with at least two strong cotton shirts—a coat, vest, and pantaloons, of strong woolen cloth, two pairs of woolen socks or stockings; one black stock; a hat or cap, and one pair of shoes or boots.

The females must have at least the same quantity of under clothes, including shoes and stockings, a decent bonnet and two substantial dresses. In both cases the articles must be new and in good condition. The woollens must be of a dark color.

The patients offered for admission must be perfectly neat and clean in their persons, and free from vermin and infective diseases.

The price of boarding, washing, medicines and attendance, shall vary according to the trouble and expense incurred in the judgment of the Superintendent, not to exceed three dollars, per week.

Before any patient shall be received into the Institution, except when sent by towns, a good and sufficient bond will be required for the payment of all expenses that may be incurred for each patient, including board, and such articles of clothing as it may become necessary to furnish.

For the admission, of patients sent by towns, a written request for such admission, signed by the Overseers of the Poor, will be required.

DR. JACKSON'S GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SURVEY OF RHODE ISLAND.

We have received a copy of the above survey made during the summer of 1839. The territory of Rhode Island being small, could be conveniently explored in one season, and the report therefore presents a bird's eye view of the whole State, as far as its Geological formations are concerned. Dr. J. has made out a very interesting detail of his exploration, and furnished a great many interesting facts for the consideration of those who feel an interest in geological research and in the development of the resources of our country. He has also made many interesting remarks in regard to the agricultural operations of the farmer of that enterprising little State, and laid down many facts which will be of service to every one. On the seaboard, the farmers have long been in the habit of using fish as a manure. The following statement may be interesting to those of our own seaboard, who may be disposed to make use of the same material.

FARM REPORT OF JOB DUFFEE, TIVERTON 1839.

Farm consists of ploughed land, 22 acres; grazing 47, mowing 46, orchard 4, wood 30, peat and unclaimed swamp 10. Total 159 acres. Value of land per acre, \$100. Soil generally stiff loam.

Crops, Indian corn, 400 bushels, 40 bushels per acre, manured with ten large ox loads of fish compost and barn yard manure. Wheat, 14 bushels, 20 bushels to the acre, blasted: land manured with fish in 1838. Barley, 50 bushels to the acre, injured by the fly. Oats, 334 bushels, 56 bushels to the acre; not manured the present year, the crops followed Indian corn. Mangel wortzel, 362 bushels, 1086 bushels to the acre. Turnips, 250 bushels, grown among the corn. Hay, 46 tons, one ton to the acre.

Stock.

Horses,	2,	raised 2,	valued at	\$140.
Oxen,	6,	do. 4,	do.	300.
Cows,	8,	do. 8,	do.	240.
Sheep,	100,	do. 100,	do.	200.
Swine,	12,	do. 12,	do.	
Young Stock,	12,	do. 12,	do.	130.

Poultry, 50.
Wood, 12 cords.

Produce.

Beef, butter, cheese, milk and wool not estimated.
Wool, 3 pounds to the fleece.

Corn estimated,	\$400
Wheat,	20
Oats,	133
Barley,	40
Potatoes,	70
Turnips,	60
Beets,	70
Pumpkins,	15
Hay,	700

1st Question.—What Agricultural experiments have you made? (See below for answer.)

2d. What is the result of your researches or observations concerning the use of Lime as an amendment to soils, or as an ingredient in composts?

I have made no experiments with Lime.

3d. Have you used Ashes, live or spent, or Hard Coal Ashes, as an amendment, and what is the results of your experience?

I have used spent ashes occasionally, to a limited extent, and as far as my observation extends, with favorable results.

4th. Have you made use of Peat for manure, alone or in compost, and with what results?

I have used an imperfect peat, or rather swamp mud, with fish and turf. The compost made a manure much quicker, and more active than any other that I have used, but I doubt whether it will carry a crop to maturity so steady as good stable manure. It does best in wet seasons.

5th. What is your opinion respecting the use of a compost made of 4 cords of peat, 2 cords of stable manure, and 4 casks of lime, well mixed, as a compost manure? Will you please to try it?

To this compost I would add sand, especially if to be used on a close, heavy soil. I have never tried this compost, but certainly think it highly worthy of a trial.

6th. What are the relative values of Fish and Stable manure.

Fish manure is more active and quicker than stable manure. Fish used alone, exhausts itself in three or four years, unless the crop be consumed on the ground. After being used on corn, it throws up a great crop of grain, (if grain follow,) but the new meadow is too frequently light. Its use should be continued on the new meadow. I cannot speak definitely of their relative values.

7th. Have you used Rock Weed, Ribbon Weed, and Eel Grass for manure, and with what results?

I have used Rock Weed, and Eel Grass, in composts of the barn-yard, &c., but never alone.

8th. Have you tried any experiments respecting the use of Muscle or Marsh Mud, or of ground Oyster Shells, Clam Shells, or ground Bones, as amendments to soils?

I have used broken Clam Shells, the remains of Indian feasts; I think with good effects, but cannot speak definitely. I am beginning the use of Marsh Mud, but am not yet, able to speak of results.

9th. What means do you use for the prevention of smut in Wheat, and to what results do you arrive?

I have steeped my seed wheat in brine for 7 hours, and then limed it, to no effect. I have steeped it for 16 or 18 hours, and then rolled it in ashes, with apparently some beneficial result, but have found no effectual remedy.

10th. What crops are the most profitable to raise on your farm? Indian Corn, Oats, Barley. (See remarks.)

11th. What is the value of your produce in market?

See the estimates I have put upon the several products.

12th. Do you save the liquid parts of your manure by any vat under your stalls or stables, and have you made any experiments as to the value of such manure—please mention the results?

I must answer this question in the negative.

Handwritten note: *of 1/2 cume*

GENERAL REMARKS.

In my estimate of the quantity of ploughed land, I include that sowed with grain. My estimate of mowing land includes only meadows.

In my estimate of the quantity of Indian corn raised, I include some raised in my orchard; in ascertaining the average to the acre, I take no note of the orchard land, for I am not able to ascertain what portion of it was planted, it having been planted with corn only where open to the sun. In fact, for this season I doubt not that my estimate of this crop is large; but to estimate it at less, would deceive. The average, even as it now stands in the return, is much below the common average. I was greatly disappointed in this crop, the present year. I attribute my disappointment to the violence of two gales in August, particularly to the first, which, though less violent than the second, was most injurious, prostrating my corn, which was of an early kind, when just in the milk. My Dutton corn suffered severely; it was not half a crop. Worms also injured the crop severely. I speak now with reference to that part of the crop raised on a newly turned sward. We took from an acre of old ground, where corn was raised the preceding season, fifty bushels and one hundred bushels of French turnips, besides pumpkins. This was the last planted, and seemed to have suffered least from the winds. I do not think highly of the dutton corn; nor do I think it generally a judicious practice, in our foggy climate, to cut up corn and shock it.

Our wheat was, up to the period of forming the grain, very promising; it then suddenly shriveled. Was this caused by the honey-dew? There was not half a crop.

Barley, years past, was our most profitable grain. It is now a very uncertain crop, owing to the ravages of an insect, the egg of which is deposited in the growing stalk.

The oat crop may appear large, compared with my other crops, but we have measured not only the product, but the land, and the return is rather under, than over the true amount. The quantity given is the quantity actually taken up. There could not be less than double the quantity usually sown shelled out before it was stacked, and thus entirely lost. From one lot consisting of about an acre and a quarter we threshed out and measured ninety-six bushels. This was corn land last year, and was then fished at the rate of thirty barrels to the acre in addition to the usual manuring.

Those who live near the ocean, have an opportunity to collect immense quantities of sea weed, muscle shells, &c. &c., for manure. Many of the farmers on the R. Island coast, avail themselves of this advantage. The following is an interesting statement of the management pursued by one of them.

Farm Report of Joseph Childs, Portsmouth, 1839.

Farm consists of ploughed land 21 acres; pasture 6; mowing 16 1-2; orchard 2 1-2; total 49 acres.

Crops, Indian corn,	300 bushels on 9 1-2 acres.
Rye,	32 " " 2 2-1 "
Peas, sold green,	100 " " 1-2 "
Potatoes,	800 " " 4 "
Onions, 24000 bunches,	1440 " " 2 1-2 "
Mangel wurtzel,	200 " " 3-4 "
French turnips,	200 " " 1 "
Hay,	25 tons " 16 1-2 "
Onion seed,	80 lbs. " 1 "

Other Produce.

Apples, 75 bushels,	2000 lbs. beef.
Pumpkins, 6 tons,	2000 lbs. pork.
Cabbages, 200 heads,	300 lbs. butter.
Isabella grapes, bushels,	

Stock, gross value, \$385; viz: 2 horses, 2 oxen, 5 cows, 12 hogs, and 40 domestic fowls.

The cost per acre for the cultivation of each crop, I have no means of ascertaining. I use about 350 large ox-cart loads of manure per year, made from fish, sand, sea weed, green weeds, and the barn-yard and hog-pens. For two years past I have put into the compost, ten casks of lime which I think has proved decidedly advantageous. I also spread upon the land from 200 to 300 barrels of fish, and 300 bushels of spent ashes. The charges for labor in 1838, which I think will be the same this year, was \$504, exclusive of the labor of myself and my wife, who do as much as can be expected from persons seventy-one years of age.

QUESTIONS.—(See Judge Durfee's Report, No. 2.)

1st. I change my seeds often, and practise a careful rotation of crops, with every thing except onions.

1d. Have used lime to some extent for two years, and think it does well.

3d. I use 30 or 45 bushels spent ashes per acre, yearly, for onions and grain. They do best for dry land.

4th. Have no peat.

5th. [Not answered.]

6th. Have used fish for 20 years, and think 40 bar-

rels spread on an acre, equal to eight cart loads of common manure.

7th. I use 30 to 40 loads of sea weed, yearly, in the hog-pens, mixed with sand, dirt, and all the green weeds I can collect. The compost is spread upon the onion and potato fields.

8th. I have not.

9th. I soak seed wheat two hours in strong brine, and mix lime with it while wet. This prevents smut, and assists the growth of the wheat.

10th. Onions are the most profitable crop at present; potatoes come next.

11th. This year, onions sold, delivered in New-York, for 50 cents per bushel; rye \$1.16; and potatoes 28 to 33 cents.

12th. My cattle are stalled in the winter. There is no floor to the stables, but they are provided with sufficient litter, sand, &c., to absorb all the liquid manure.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I conceive there is a great deal of useful information to be obtained from the different agricultural journals. In our state, the land has generally been hard worn by constant cropping and light manuring. Each, however, may be done by every farmer, to restore fertility to his soils and increase their productiveness, if he will make good use of all his resources. Let him employ all hands every leisure moment in collecting weeds, leaves, and every article of which manure can be made, into compost heaps for spring use. Let him keep his crops carefully cleaned of weeds during summer, and after the early crops are got in, keep the weeds close, to prevent their going to seed, either by ploughing them in, or removing them to his hog pens, and he may rest assured of a rich reward for his labor and care, in the increase of his crops.

The mode of analysing soils and the results of some analyses we shall give in our next.

A WHACKER.—The Bangor Courier says:

"The successful competitor for the premiums offered by the Agricultural Society, of Kennebec (Me.) was Mrs. Content W. Haines, of Winthrop. Her wheat crop consisted of 132 bushels to the acre!"

Just read that proof again friend S.

Original.

ACCOUNT OF A DISEASE IN CATTLE.

MR. HOLMES:—Permit me to communicate to you some facts respecting a disease that is prevalent in this section of the country, among neat cattle, and which has proved very mortal. It is here called the murrain, and never to my knowledge has there ever a creature got well, that has been attacked with it. I have lived in this town (Guilford) more than fifteen years, and according to the best information I can get, there has been in five towns in this vicinity, an annual loss of from two to five hundred dollars in neat cattle, that have fallen victims to this mortal disorder. They generally live from three to nine days after the attack; no age, sex or condition, are exempt, after one year old. Fat cattle are as likely to be attacked as any. Sometimes one or two out of a flock and sometimes whole stocks fall victims to this disease. It comes at all seasons of the year, summer, winter, spring and fall. Whether this disease is prevalent throughout the country I know not. People have written about the murrain, and of cures, but I think it is a different disorder from what we have with us. I have lost four head with it and have seen a great many cases, and they all appear pretty much alike, the symptoms are the same, and here I will describe them as near as I can in my plain way. The first to be perceived is dropping of clear water from the eye or eyes, in a few hours a trembling and jerking of the whole system. The nose becomes dry and a high fever ensues. The eyes soon become dull and sunken and mostly blind generally one eye first. Constant shaking of the head and great distress for breath—worse towards evening, no swelling of the body—bowels generally loose, the discharges very fetid and dark colored, blood flord, discharge from the nose of a yellow tinge which soon becomes thick and very offensive. They generally chew their cuds by spells till near their death—eat but little, are very thirsty, but have difficulty in drinking, breathe very hard. Their flesh wastes very fast, generally lingers longest in cold weather. I have examined them after death, but not thoroughly, what is called by some the lower brains, or what is in the cavities from the nose to the horns, is generally consumed or wasted away. The roots of the horn and sometimes the whole horn is hollow but not always. The gall is generally large and appears to have wasted out, the liver becomes putrid, the lights swollen and dark colored. I here remark the outward symptoms in all cases are pretty much alike, but these inward appearances not always owing to the length of time they are sick before they die. You will perceive that I have been rather lengthy endeavoring to explain the

symptoms of this disease, and now if you can make any extracts from the above that you think can be of any benefit to the community or give we down Easters any information respecting this disease, you will oblige a subscriber and many others.

LEONARD HOWARD.

Guilford Feb. 8, 1841.

NOTE.—We have never seen any cattle exhibit exactly the same symptoms as are described above. But we should recommend by way of trial—to bleed the animal freely. We have known that to remove the disorder which we call the murrain, though it is not exactly like the above. We would bleed till the animal is quite exhausted and repeat often.

Original.

OUR LYCEUM.

MR. EDITOR:—It is gratifying to see so much interest manifested in our Lyceum. I truly hope it will not be permitted to subside, and it need not, if the proper steps are taken; for we have able debaters and enough of them in our town and village, both farmer and mechanic, lawyer and priest, and of course I must say Doctors, to support and give vigor to it, not only in improving the mind and raising it from groveling apathy and darkness, but in a pecuniary point of view, and here is the rub. Our funds are rather low and we have adopted no method to replenish them, all that has supported us thus far is the matriculation fee, and if we do not soon have a new accession of numbers, we shall be obliged to resort to a direct tax which will be awful. We have scores in our village who are capable of giving a great deal of interest to the Society, and ought immediately to join and give the helping hand. The spirit of discussion is the bulwark of our country, and if any thing serves to perpetuate a Republic it is the freedom of debate; it enlightens invigorates and strengthens men and women too. It is striking flint against flint that produces the spark.

We have connected with the Lyceum an anonymous box for people to drop their communications into to be read before the Lyceum. Lectures on various subjects, and persons appointed to write Essays.

JOANNES.

Original.

BLACK SEA WHEAT.

Vassalboro', 2d month 10th, 1841.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I noticed in thy report to the Secretary of State, in relation to Black Sea wheat, information had been received from all parts of the country that it was proof against rust with one exception, and in this instance it was doubtful whether the genuine Black Sea wheat was sown. I too have heard of some failures when the Black Sea was supposed to have been sown, but on close enquiry it turned out to be some other variety. From home in early winter, I heard that my nearest neighbor's crop was nearly spoiled with rust; afterwards upon enquiry of said neighbor, I found that he sowed about the first of May (May) and as might be expected, the weevil did not rust, had taken full a moiety thereof.

So far as the growing of this variety of wheat has come under my personal observation, I am well satisfied that it will escape rust if sown ever so late. I come to this conclusion last fall in examining a field sown partly with this, and the other part with local wheat. It was on a cold gravelly soil and I think must have been sown as late as the first of 6 months (judging from the time mine was sown and harvested). The bald wheat appeared to have been killed by rust as early as the time when in blossom, as I found or rather did not find a shadow of kernel, by rubbing the heads in my hand, and blowing to separate the chaff, it proved to be all chaff. The Black Sea, on part and parcel of the same lot, and undoubtedly sown at the same time was a bright yellow straw, full and nearly fit for the sickle.

On my farm the 15th of 5 mo. 1839, I sowed the pecks of Black Sea. (which was all I could conveniently obtain, and I did not care to be at much trouble about more, having in times past suffered considerably from loss and disappointment in trying new varieties of seeds procured at much trouble and expense) which grew well and promised a heavy crop, but the weevil taking a large share, left mine small, a little less than 3 1/2 bushels, which was sown the 22d and 23d of 5 mo. last, on 1 3-4 acres, and produced 42 bushels, weighing 61 lbs. to the bushel of wheat, and 42 lbs. of first rate flour, after taking out the toll, notwithstanding it was "pinched" by being thrown down by green, by a tempest of wind and rain; and one bushel was sown on a dry ridge where the soil was but few inches deep over a ledge, consequently suffering with the drought. For a test, one bushel of Black Sea, was sown on 1/2 an acre of deep gravelly soil, and one half acre adjoining was sown with local bald wheat. As to soil, tillage, &c., the advantages were equal being sown on land where potatoes grew the year before, and partly where corn grew at the rate of 65 bushels per acre, small white beans

corn 12 bushels besides, some pumpkins, of course the land was rich enough for wheat. The one half acre of Black Sea produced 14 bushels, 60 lbs. per bushel—the bald 7½ bushels 50 lbs.—making the difference of 49½ lbs. in favor of Black Sea. This last mentioned acre suffered very much by being beaten down with wind and rain. The foregoing is not written for publication but to strengthen thee in thy position taken in the report before alluded to. No mention is made in said report of the far famed Rohans but I learn through the Farmer individuals have cultivated them with different success, I determined last spring to give them a fair trial as a *field crop*. About the 15th of 5 mo.—spread long manure from the barn yard on a piece of old mowing and turned it under same day—soil, strong clay loam—situation near the top of side hill, which was unfavorable, as the season turned out to be dry. I thought in 8 mo. they would entirely perish for want of moisture. One bushel was cut and planted in rows 3½ feet apart, with about three sets in a hill, 16 to 18 inches between. One tea spoonful of plaster in the hill—twice cultivated and once hoed—the weeds taken out some 6 weeks after, partly with the hoe, and partly with the hand, as is usual with all our crops—product 40 bushels or large size potatoes. They withstood the rust as well as the long red.

I did not think of writing more than one page when I took up the pen, as it was most "bedtime," but I know thou wilt excuse me for old acquaintance sake.

Thy gobblers were sent to friend J. W. Haines, sometime since, which please accept, as emblematic of my noisy friendship.

M. T.

Original.

ROOT CROPS.

MR. HOLMES:—This subject has been often discussed by agricultural writers, but it is not exhausted. I will endeavor to give a few ideas upon this subject once more. Many farmers just at this time have come to the conclusion that the potatoe is the only crop of the root kind worthy their attention. Although the potatoe may justly claim the appellation or title of King of American roots, still I think it is rather narrow policy to entirely neglect the cultivation of other varieties. Now it is a substantial fact that different kinds of soil are most friendly to different kinds of roots. To undertake to raise carrots upon a clayey soil is abundantly absurd, but a farmer who has a sandy soil if he is industrious and skillful may become wealthy by growing carrots. I heard farmer thrifty say that although other farmers may raise potatoes to the exclusion of other kinds of roots he would continue from year to year to grow some carrots, some beets, some parsnips, and some rutabaga, till he can ascertain for certainty where or from what sources come the greatest profits. And it is my opinion that farmer thrifty will succeed in realizing his wishes, for although he is a man who is little liable to be led astray by blind prejudices, or by adopting chimerical schemes, yet it is a fact that trifling impediments, popular opinions or difficulties to be overcome, are incapable of diverting this man from accomplishing his purposes. In fields abounding with many stumps or stones, perhaps it may be good policy for a farmer to cultivate potatoes in preference to other roots. In order to make the raising of beets carrots &c, a profitable business we must manage our soil with skill, we must not grudge the labor of thorough tillage, we must plough our land over and over, and to a good depth, we must manure well and in fact every branch of the business must be managed in the right way. Industry, care and skill, and I will add patience, are all necessary in order to raise a good crop of carrots or sugar beets. But I know a farmer who if he attempts a new mode of culture, or undertakes to raise some new crop and the experiment fails in answering his expectation, he is forever done, you will hear him say a curse upon your rutabaga, the carrot crop is nothing but a curse to the country, or some singular expression; when in fact the cause of this man's ill success is owing wholly to lack of skill and perseverance. This man however possesses bodily energy, and in fact a pretty good share of intelligence, but he possesses the unhappy quality of forming hasty conclusions, and by so doing is precipitated into error. Now although the potatoe crop may be justly considered more important and more necessary than any other of the root kind, still I think every farmer who has soil that is suitable should not rest satisfied without raising a number of hundreds of bushels of carrots, beets or parsnips, or a part of each, so that he may afford his swine a change of diet. Carrots beets and parsnips are a rich food for milch cows in the spring of the year; at this time of the year cows that have calves should be generously fed, a large calf becomes a great cow, and farmer thrifty sensible of this spares no pains or expense in feeding his cows, for in fact it is milk that lays the foundation of mammoth oxen. Potatoes boiled are a superior food for milch cows, but in a raw state will it is said make them poor. A steam boiler may be a source of wealth to a farmer if rightly constructed and rightly modeled. A peck of steam boiled potatoes twice or thrice a day is no mean policy. Calves that are six

weeks or two months old will learn to eat hay; sprinkle upon their hay some boiled potatoes well crumbled and they will soon learn to eat, this is an excellent food for them, and when so fed they may be weaned without loss in their growth. A skillful farmer indeed may grow rich by raising potatoes and even a farmer who is not very skillful may live by his potatoe field; here are the facts, farmer thrifty resides near a neighbor who is a drinking man, who will hurry along work whether ploughing planting or hoeing with great precipitation. Land that is poorly ploughed cannot yield large crops of potatoes, and farmer thrifty will realize a larger profit with less labor from one fourth of an acre of carrots than this man obtains from three acres of potatoes. Farmer thrifty insists that skill as well as industry is necessary in order to realize great profits in husbandry. To raise a profitable crop of carrots without skillful management is impossible; if a farmer wishes to raise a great crop of carrots he must reason like a philosopher through every part of the process. First a suitable soil must be selected which must be a light loam inclining to sand. 2d the ground must be made sufficiently rich; a poor barren soil cannot yield a great crop of carrots: coarse barn yard manure should not be applied unless it is used a year or two before the carrot crop is to be grown. Coarse manure is excellent for potatoes; and this kind of crop is well calculated to pulverize the soil; if circumstances will allow it is good policy if a crop of potatoes should precede the carrot crop. 3d the ground must be thoroughly pulverized to a good depth, the carrot crop more than any other requires that the ground should be deeply and finely pulverized. No farmer should be stingy of seed when sowing carrots, perhaps it may be best to sow the seed by hand, then enough seed may be sown and the labor of transplanting may be saved, perhaps we may err by sowing too much seed as this may increase the labor of making removals. It is a task indeed to do the work of hoeing the carrots the first time hoeing, but patience; it is a profitable business let the work be well done. But the business of raising potatoes is not attended to as it should be by our farmers. A little more care and attention, and a little more skill, and our potatoe crops may be easily doubled if not trebled. If we can ascertain for certainty what kind of potatoes are best for seed, if we can ascertain what kind of manure is best for the potatoe crop, if we can adopt the most skillful mode of culture, if we can act unitedly and try various experiments with a view to advance the potatoe crop, and lastly if the strong arm of the government can by any means be enlisted in the good cause we may indeed rejoice under the hope of the future prosperity and grandeur of our state. In the month of August last I was at the Hon. John Grover's in Bethel. Among other things Dr. Grover showed me his hogs which were of an enormous size. I inquired of the Doctor what sort of breed of hogs he kept, and by what mode of management he was enabled to rear such great animals, he told me it was not owing to any superiority of breed but said he I feed my swine with *warm boiled potatoes* and you have the entire secret. This shows conclusively what a profitable branch of husbandry potatoe raising may be and especially if "things" are managed as they should be. Boasting is a quality somewhat peculiar to mankind, very well, suppose a farmer can boast as follows. I can raise upon an average 600 bushels of potatoes per acre, and I can cook them at an expense of less than one cent per bushel including fuel and labor. I heard farmer thrifty say that his milch cows in the spring of the year should have as many steam boiled potatoes as they would eat, and he says that potatoes cooked are profitable food for cattle generally. When knowledge combined with industry practical skill, union and enterprise shall diffuse itself over our state and the dormant energies of the government shall be awakened and activity take the place of apathy, then indeed will the state of Maine shine forth as the northern star of the Union, and even the "fast anchored Isle" itself may be left behind in wealth and improvements.

J. E. ROLFE.

Rumford, Feb. 7, 1841.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS' CHILDREN No. 1.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I have not been wholly pleased with the article on the *education of farmers' families*, which appeared in your paper in the last year. I approved many things; but some things appeared rather distorted, and others to be neglected or omitted. I thought, too, that mothers were censured beyond their proportion.

There are two prominent mistakes on this subject, which need correction. The one is the notion that a farmer's condition is rather inferior; the other respects the kind and quantity of education.

1. The first mistake is made and continued by farmers themselves. While the condition of the farmer is one of the most independent, and his profession as honorable as any, and far less annoying and irksome, and is far more free from temptation and passion, there is a constant effort; to leave it and to engage in some other pursuit. The sons are often prepared for some

other business; the daughters are educated for another sphere. All this tends to depress the notions of the usefulness and respectability of an agricultural life. True indeed, some of their sons must have a collegiate education, and engage in some of the more learned professions, and some of their daughter must be the wives of such men. But the great body of the sons must continue in the occupation of their fathers. While the men of the learned professions fill the more important stations, as a great fact, and the sphere of their influence is greatly enlarged, and while their pursuits may in one respect be allowed to be superior, in the general rank the farmer's place is important beyond estimation. If the other is considered as the eyes and hands of the system, the latter is the very backbone of the country. Without the latter, the former would be powerless and unnecessary. For this place their sons should be educated, and their daughters too, as this place they will chiefly fill. The worth, the dignity, the respectability, the usefulness, the security and independence of this place, should be known, acknowledged and felt. Then will the action suit the thought.

2. The second mistake comes more within the scope of education. The kind and quantity of education, is material. In the lower class of farmers, both sons and daughters have only very ordinary advantages. In the highest class, which is not large, both enjoy nearly equal means. In the middle and great class, the daughters have far the greatest advantages. The reason is, that the sons are needed on the farm in the summer, and cannot so well be spared in winter. The daughters therefore attend the select schools and academies for a much longer period than the sons, and having equally active minds, they study to better advantage and make greater acquisitions. They become more delicate and refined in their manners; they see and hear more of the world; they are able to converse and to show off to greater advantage. They have, in fact, far more of cultivation to show off, and far more of that which will be interesting to society. Hence it is that they are raised above their brothers, and will naturally seek the society of those who have more congenial acquisitions. The sons of farmers are thus thrown into back ground, mortified, repelled. They wonder at a state of things over which they have no control, and the daughters are often blamed and reproached for not finding their pleasure in the society of these who have not been educated so as to be on an equality with them. Hence it is that many a young farmer is obliged to find a wife among those daughters who are not quite on his own level, and who are not so well fitted for their place as he is. How often a farmer's son is sent to a higher school for one quarter, and then he must be upon the farm. He has hardly been able to get well employed in study, when he must leave, till another season will give him another quarter. The daughter less rarely has only one quarter at a time for her improvement. She has not indeed enough of time for improvement: let her not have less; but let the son have more, much more.—However much the sister may have, let the brother have far more means of education. Farmer's sons need to be raised in the scale of their qualifications for usefulness, and enjoyment on their farms, as well as for influence in society. Then will their wives be raised to a higher character also, and a noble generation will appear. When a highly educated female has allied herself with a young farmer of good talents and disposition, of activity and enterprise, though he may have less of education and refinement, because he has not been able to acquire them, who has not seen with delight the plastic power of the wife in moulding and elevating and refining her husband. She becomes in a two-fold sense, a *help meet* for him. "She looketh well to the ways of her household, and enteth not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also and he praiseth her."—*New Genesee Farmer*.

SALTING BUTTER.

Take 2 pounds of the best common salt; 1 lb. of good brown sugar, and 1 lb. of salt petre. Mix and beat all up together, and take one ounce of the composition for each pound of butter; work it well into the mass and close it up for use.

Butter cured in this way, appears of a rich, marrow consistence, and fine color, and never requires a brittle hardness or tastes too salt. It should be kept two or three weeks before it is used. If well made, it can be kept good for two or three years. This recipe is used and highly approved in many parts of England and France.—*New Genesee Farmer*.

Curious Historical Fact.—There have been five Queens regnant of England, Victoria is the first who has brought an heir to the throne; and yet Elizabeth was the only unmarried Queen regnant who preceded her.



AGRICULTURAL.

SUBSCRIBERS—PLASTER.

CONCORD, Jan. 23 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Sir,—I cannot resist the temptation to be a little sociable with my pen and ink, and give you an account of my success in procuring subscribers for the Cultivator. I called at one of my neighbors, a few mornings since, provided with the "last number" of your "valuable" paper; (a qualification he hackneyed as true,) and after bidding him good morning, enquired if he would like to subscribe for the Cultivator. I told him my authority for asking the question, and that I had taken the paper nearly a year, and liked it very much. He said, "its the agricultural paper is it?" The same, sir, I replied, and spread it before him. But the brilliant array of implements in the foreground, of the commencement of a revolution in the centre, which might affect the destinies of millions (of insects) seemed to have but few charms for him; and I thought too, those houses occupying such beautiful situations, appeared to him rather as the arrogant and wealthy, than as the comfortable residences of intelligent and independent husbandmen. He glanced from the pictorial to the reading matter, and pronounced a verdict which betrayed his ignorance: "I don't want your great folks," a compliment for you, sir, by the way.) "to tell me how to carry on my farm; if I've got a piece of land I don't know what to do with, I'll go to your father or somebody else that knows." I told him the editor of the Cultivator was not of the "great men" by any means, and only made pretensions to being a practical farmer, a character which I thought he fully sustained, and came honestly by, as he had served a regular apprenticeship at the plough, and other honorable situations. With much beside I tried to convince my friend his farm was susceptible of more improvement than he was probably aware; that much of his lowland which yielded grass of such inferior quality, would by proper management produce that in abundance of the highest value, and urged it as an argument why he should immediately subscribe for a paper on whose instructions he might rely. "As for improving the low land," said he, "I ploughed up a considerable of a piece last spring, and sowed it with oats and grass seed; there didn't much of the grass catch to be sure, but the flood this winter has carried all that off, and the soil with it." The Cultivator, said I, would have advised you to have dealt quite differently with it; you should have ploughed it in September, spread on a little manure, and sowed your grass seed then with some rye, which would tend to bind the soil and secure it from the flood. But I lost all my persuasion on my obstinate neighbor; his ignorance and prejudice were walls of brass, through which the shafts of truth and reason could not enter. I told him the paper was worth two dollars a year for the general news it contained, but as he had never taken a paper, he knew not how to appreciate the assertion, and the idea that these great folks wanted to teach him how to "farm it," made him decidedly negative to all my proposals.

And this too was a man in possession of a farm capable of the highest improvement, containing acres unproductive, which with scientific culture, would become "treasures on earth" that he need never lay "up," but only lay down when necessary.

These few remarks, sir, have been written rather hastily, and with some regret that your agent has been so unsuccessful thus far; but I hope the times will change, and it will be considered important yet that farmers should read and study as well as those who belong to other and less honorable professions.

As I have a little room, beg leave to enquire how and to what soils gypsum should be applied. Sir H. Davy believed it to be a constituent in all vegetables, and therefore to those soils where it is absent, will its application be most profitable. For myself I do not believe there is much profit about it; the cost at the wharf, transportation, grinding, &c. must amount to nearly or quite its value. Your opinion of this article, and mode of using, will much oblige

Yours truly,

ANOTHER YEAR.

We often find such men as the neighbor of our Concord correspondent. "Great folks" are ghosts to them, and they fear to have any communication with any who may have had better advantages for information than themselves. Their vanity is wounded, and they resolve to be revenged by drawing close the purs-strings. Others who think it wicked to read anything on the subjects pacify their consciences by the reflection that they have never contributed a single dollar for the purpose of setting people to thinking on plans of improvement. There is a considerable number of men in Massachusetts who own good farms and yet take no newspaper of any description. They depend on village gossip for all the ideas they may acquire away from their smoky chimney corners and their leaky barns.

But let us console ourselves that old Massachusetts furnishes more liberal patrons of agriculture and of the arts than any state of its size in the Union. Probably more papers are read and paid for here than in any State.

On the subject of plaster our correspondent may rest assured that on some soils it has a surprising effect, while on others we can perceive no benefit derived from it. If he will go into Worcester county he will find that most of the heavy, lilly lands are much improved by it. The plain lands of Framingham have never been benefited by it, and we have seen no land in Concord on which we should think of sowing plaster. This article is found to exist in all soils, and the probability is that it is of no service where it already abounds. We now have land in the southwest part of Framingham on which two bushels of plaster to the acre have doubled the feed and enable us to keep double the stock which was formerly kept on the same.

The cost at the mills in the country is about seven dollars per ton, ground, and one ton gives about twenty-four bushels. Two bushels spread in April on to pasture land, will cost four shillings, and it produces a lasting benefit—it holds for two or three years, and the cattle are so fond of the feed where it is sown, that they often destroy all the bushes in getting it.

Boston Cultivator.

From the Farmer's Register

CRUSHED COB AND CORN-MEAL—WINTERING HOGS, &c.

Indebted to the Farmers' Register for many valuable facts and suggestions, in relation to agricultural operations, I feel myself bound to endeavor to discharge the obligation I have thus incurred, by communicating, from time to time, for the benefit of your correspondents and readers, brief notes of such improvements in the prevailing modes of management in rural economy, as I can recommend to the adoption of my brother farmers, upon the authority of my personal experience and observation. A few words at present as to the best mode of wintering hogs.

My stock consists of two large breeding sows, far advanced in pregnancy, I design their pigs for pork next winter, and eleven shoats, eight about five and three about seven months old; all pronounced by my neighbors very fine animals. The pigs are confined in a pen of good size, so situated that they can bask at pleasure in the sun-shine, and provided with a warm and dry sleeping apartment, separated from the body of the pen by a close wall of rails, about two and a half feet high, with a hole at one end for ingress and egress, and covered with a sloping roof of plank overlapping each other. The pen is not floored, but is kept sufficiently dry by an abundant supply of shucks, corn stalks, and refuse straw, out of which my pigs are industriously manufacturing several loads of excellent manure. My breeding sows run at large, because, I have not found it convenient as yet to build a pen for them; but they find a warm bed in my stable, and rarely wander far from my premises. I feed my hogs regularly twice a day, morning and evening. I would greatly prefer feeding young hogs three times a day, if I could do it with any sort of convenience, with slop made by boiling meal made of corn crushed in the ear, and ground corn and cob together. I find by repeated experiments, that one gallon of crushed corn-meal, well boiled, will, when cooled, make about five gallons of thick mush. This mush I mix, in feeding, with with about an equal quantity of hot water. Frequently throwing into the pail a double handful of bran, stirring it well, and give it to my pigs warm. I put a handful of salt into the pot about three times a week, and occasionally a shovel full of ashes. With this allowance, my hogs are in fine order, in much better condition than any of my neighbors', and some of them are fat enough for the knife. I boil my meal at convenient times in a pot holding about five gallons. I prefer letting the water boil before the meal is stirred in. The meal is thoroughly mixed with the water by means of a flat paddle, and is suffered to boil violently for half an hour or more. I would prefer a cheap boiling apparatus, but having just commenced farming I have not yet found time to build a furnace.

I shall be prepared, however, by next winter, to fatten my hogs on boiled roots and crushed corn meal.

With a large kettle, and a barrel to hold the mush, many gallons might be prepared daily in every kitchen, by the servants, after the meals are cooked, and especially at night by the large roaring fires which the negroes will keep to warm themselves by. I know no way, except, perhaps, by feeding on roots, in which hogs can be so well kept through the winter at so little expense. My stock of thirteen for instance, consume only a peck of crushed corn meal, equal to a single gallon of corn, a day. Thus, at the rate at which corn is selling in my neighborhood, 37½ cents a bushel, is only one-third of a cent a day for each hog. The manure will more than pay for the extra trouble and expense of preparing the food.

This strikes me, on reflection, as even a cheaper mode of sustaining hogs through the winter than by feeding them with potatoes or sugar beet or mangel wurzel. A peck of potatoes, the usual daily allowance to each hog, would be 6½ cents a day, at the price at which potatoes are selling in my neighborhood; and, supposing that 100 bushels of sugar beet are equal in product to 40 bushels of corn to the acre, then, if each hog be allowed a peck of sugar beet daily, the 40 bushels of corn ground up, cob and corn together, and boiled into good slop, will upon the principles of calculation furnished by my experiment, go more than twice as far as the 500 bushels of sugar beet. As to whole corn, it is evident that four times the quantity I consumed in slop, that is, a peck daily, would hardly keep thirteen hogs in living order. My corn is crushed at a neighboring mill, where I haul it by the wagon load, and take away the meal when I want it. For crushing and grinding I pay a toll of one-tenth.

A neighbor of mine, a large iron manufacturer, feeds his mules on crushed corn-meal mixed with cut straw, and though they work hard every day they are as fat as it is desirable to have them. Crushed corn-meal, at from 15 to 25 cents a bushel, according to the price of corn, is, it seems to me, the cheapest horse-feed that can be used. It is certainly cheaper than oats, or rye, or whole corn. The farmers in this neighborhood are beginning to use it quite extensively. It is much healthier than whole corn as well as cheaper.

A neighbor informs me that he fattened an old cow last fall on crushed corn-meal, that she fattened remarkably fast, made first-rate beef, and yielded an enormous quantity of tallow for a cow of her size.

I feed my milk cow twice a day with half a gallon of crushed corn-meal boiled in about four gallons of water; and I would not want better slop for a milk cow.

Crushed corn-meal being so valuable for feeding all kinds of stock, every mill, and every planter and farmer having a horse-power, either for a cotton gin or a thrashing machine, ought to be provided with a corn crusher. While he would thus promote his individual interest, the country would save millions of dollars annually. I observed, in a late Cultivator, a notice of a machine called "the Virginia corn crusher," which, after five years' trial, is represented by the manufacturer, Robert Sinclair, Jr., of Baltimore, as an efficient and durable machine, not liable to get out of order, and crushing twenty bushels of corn per hour with one horse, fine enough for feeding any kind of stock. Mr. S. says he has sold a number of them, and that they have given universal satisfaction. If the machine is as valuable as it is represented to be, a tolerably large farmer would save the price of one (\$65) in a single year. Two or more neighbors might club together and purchase one, or several farmers might establish a machine at some mill in their neighborhood. The toll would soon pay for the machine.

While I am writing I would just caution your readers against throwing hog or beef lights to hogs; one of my neighbors having just lost two valuable sows by the carelessness of his negroes in this particular. The lights choke the hogs. PLOUGHBOY.

Rockbridge, Va., Dec. 28, 1840.

* At 75 cents per bushel, it would be 1½ cents nearly.—Ed. Me. Farmer.

PEAT MEADOWS.

There are large tracts of a peculiar soil eminently adapted to improvement in itself, and to the enriching and improvement of other soils, the value of which has scarcely begun to be appreciated. I refer especially to our peat swamps. These are deep deposits of vegetable matter, the accumulation of ages, which, in many cases at an expense which one year's cropping will compensate, may be made in the highest degree productive in grass, potatoes, carrots, and Swedish turnips, and in some cases, as experiment has proved, in corn, rye and wheat. Three tons of English hay per acre are not an unusual crop to be obtained from these lands, and by proper management their productiveness seems almost inexhaustible. I will set aside altogether their value as fuel, though in this respect, within twenty-five miles of a large city, they must be considered, at current prices of fuel, as of very great

worth per acre. After two spits of fuel have been taken, the land is still of considerable value to the owner: and if the top-paring, which is unsuitable for fuel, be thrown back, it will in two years afford him a liberal cutting of good fodder for his stock.* But besides all this, the importance of these grounds, as furnishing abundant resources for his compost heap, and enabling him to enrich his lighter and perhaps exhausted grounds, is incalculable. Now the amount of this soil in New England is probably much beyond what most persons would suppose. The island of Nantucket, for example, is calculated to contain 985 acres of peat swamp, from one to fourteen feet in depth, which is almost a tenth of its whole territory; and excluding the four western counties of Massachusetts, which abound less in this kind of soil than its eastern portion, it is calculated that there are at least 80,000 acres or 125 square miles of an average depth of six feet four inches, within this single state. Whether, then we consider the value of this soil in its use for cultivation, or as furnishing the ready means of restoring that, which has been exhausted, we cannot but acknowledge the advantages which it promises to our agriculture.—*Colman's Address at Norwich.*

*The editor questions whether this be a general remark. The meadow must be remarkably dry in which the land will be worth much for many years after taking out peat two spittings deep.

SAVING MANURES.

We have made as yet, small advances in the art of saving and compounding manures. There is little doubt that as much valuable manure is now lost or thrown away, through ignorance or neglect, as is used. The practice of renovating and enriching land by ploughing in green crops, or by inverting the old sward, is seldom practiced among us, although where this has been done, the effects have surpassed the most sanguine anticipations. The introduction of bone manure and poudrette, is likewise recent; but from their proved efficacy and the facility of their transportation, they are likely to prove extraordinarily beneficial. In New Jersey, I have witnessed the most remarkable effects of a newly discovered marl, of an alkaline character, and of great efficacy. It has more than doubled the value of lands in the neighborhood of the pits where it is found. The application of one hundred bushels of this marl to land which under common cultivation would produce not more than 20 bushels of corn to the acre, causes it to yield 60 bushels, and wheat and clover in proportional abundance. Nor are its effects transient, but it produces a permanent improvement of the soil, the duration of which is not yet ascertained. In this respect it differs most favorably from ashes and many other manures, whose efficacy is continued seldom more than one or two years. At present this marl is delivered at the pits at seven cents per bushel, and might be delivered at many of the ports of New Jersey at a small advance upon that price. The farmers of Long Island have for years been in the habit of purchasing for their wheat fields our leached ashes at a cost of ten and twelve cents per bushel. If these shrewd farmers have then found an advantage in coming to our ports after our drawn ashes, why may not we import marl from New Jersey,—a substance far more efficacious and more enduring in its effects than ashes, at even a less price than is paid for our ashes?

In regard then to manures and the means of enriching our lands in New England, there is no deficiency; but we are greatly wanting throughout the State, in frugality to save the vast amounts which are now wasted; in industry to collect the means around us; and in skill and labor in preparing them for use. In soil climate, and manures there is no impediment in New England to a successful agriculture.—*Ibid.*

SNOW DRIFTS AND MEADOW MICE.

Young trees surrounded by snow drifts, are in a dangerous condition. Such as are quite small and covered by snow, in consequence of its weight and adhesiveness are almost sure to be crushed; while such as reach above the drift, with most of their limbs enveloped, will have them stripped off and their bark lacerated.

A worse disaster however, often happens to trees that stand in snow drifts. The meadow mouse, as if aware of its numerous enemies, seldom, if ever, attacks a tree that stands clear in the open ground; but where it can work in safety under cover, it is very destructive. We had one tree, three inches in diameter, that stood in a snow-bank, and it was barked completely to the height of four feet.

Although drifts are much the most dangerous, yet under deep snows that lie long, mice frequently injure small trees. As a preventive, we had a small mound raised round each tree to the height of a foot, with

great success, for we have not had a tree damaged that was properly guarded in this manner. When the mice, rooting along under the snow, come to such mounds, it appears that they generally turn away; but there is another advantage. In snows of moderate depth the wind sweeps it off; and even should a mouse persevere in ascending the mound, he would soon find his nose in the open air.

To prevent both crushing and gnawing however, we endeavor to tread the snow round all our trees when it is deep, whether by drifting or otherwise; and this is done to the most advantage when it gives a little, or is near to the melting point.—*New Gen. Far.*

THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—(Concluded.)

But we pass to consider,

Secondly.—THE WAGES OF THE TEACHER. This part of the subject can, we think, be reduced to a small compass. From the late returns published by the Secretary of State we perceive that the sum of \$254,416 40, raised and expended annually in support of our common schools in the State of Maine. But this sum must be distributed amongst perhaps 2000 male and 3500 female teachers, or between six and seven thousand. Then there must be a deduction for the board of teachers, and another for furnishing fire wood for the school house; so that if equally distributed among male and female teachers be a little more than thirty dollars, a year, or a little more than \$60 to each school district. But out of this sum an important item in many cases would be deducted for fire wood and board. Can this by any possible economy be a compensation for such labors as we demand of teachers? But take another view. In the same returns we find a statement of the sum raised in each county, and how much does this give annually as the sum raised for the education of each scholar? In one county we find the answer to be *One dollar eighty cents and two mills!!!* But this surely must be some where in the woods—perhaps Madawaska or among the Penobscot Indians or the "Bogs of the Aroostook." Well it is. It is in Penobscot county. We look again and another county reports *One dollar and forty-six cents* for the education of each child; and this sum raised and expended annually? But this too is a new county and it borders on the Provinces and comes within the limits of the disputed territory. It is away down East, and we will look for something better in the older and more enlightened sections. And what do we find in the county of Cumberland? Why its figures do not lie, we find the unheard-of sum of *1,26 cts. and 7 mills.* Now I put the question to you gentlemen, can you afford to perform the great work we require of you for such a compensation? But stop, you are not entitled to all this. You must divide it with the ladies, the sisters who share with you in this great work, and you ought to give them a more liberal share than usually falls to their lot. There is not a brotherly treatment of the ladies in this matter. But then you must allow a deduction to pay your board, and then another to purchase fire-wood. You cannot teach well without food and fuel in the midst of such chilling circumstances as encircle you. And can you do the work of a faithful teacher for such wages. Can you mould the sons and daughters of Maine into such elements and ornaments of society as are needed; train them for the high duties and destinies which await them, fit them for the practical duties of life, furnish them with knowledge so vast and varied as they need, and present them a fit offering to your country—its guardians and its benefactors. Can you do all this for \$1.13 cts. and 1 mill, or 1,26,6 each and this too after deducting the above items.

Can the friends of education, the guardians of the young energies of the rising generation; can you expect these energies to be suitably developed by such a process? Is there a just proportion in the work and wages of the teacher? Is there not something unreasonable and unjust in requiring the appropriate work of the teacher with such inadequate facilities and rewards? I would desire to put this question to all the parents and guardians of the young throughout the State of Maine. Do they, are they not more unreasonable than the task-masters of Egypt? They indeed required brick while they withheld the necessary straw, and then reproached and mocked the victims of their oppression. But we withhold not straw merely, but many other essential things; and not only so, we require our teachers to work a great deal of *bad clay.* It is badly mixed and badly tempered and much of it has been sadly mismanaged before it passed into their hands. And then we require them to

furnish, not bricks, but *stones—living stones—precious, CHIEF CORNER STONES,* "polished after the similitude of a palace"—and require them to furnish such at \$1.13 cents or \$1,26,6 or one dollar eighty cents, or one dollar 14 cents and 8 mills each; and even then we must receive enough to buy their fire-wood and their bread, or else perhaps send them all over the neighborhood to look it up. We repeat the question, is there a just proportion in the work and wages of the teacher?

And yet we are not more guilty in this respect than some of our sister States. In the State of Connecticut where a great school fund distributes a large sum annually the average wages of teachers falls below what is usually paid here. Many a teacher who here receives from \$18 to \$24 per month, would there receive but from \$12 to \$16 in schools of the same size. I believe the monthly wages are as great in Maine on an average as in either of the New England States. But then our schools dwindle almost to a point of time and still the wages are inadequate. We cannot educate the rising generation so. There must be more time, more compensation, more facilities, more encouragement, and teachers must better deserve all these. Great as is the disproportion we honestly believe that many who engage in this work receive more than they earn. Often when hearing persons say "our school money has been thrown away," we are constrained to believe it no slander, but a serious reality. A vast amount of the meagre pittance we expend on the public schools is worse than wasted. Great loss is sustained, and not only so, serious evils are inflicted and perpetuated. We must seek reform in this matter. There must be better work and better wages, and these shall be mutual helpers. The one will elevate the other. Substantial improvement in either will assist both. But we must aim at these objects both directly and indirectly. There must be provision for the instruction of teachers that shall enable them to enter on their labors with a better preparation. We would not trust our bodies with the physician or surgeon who had no previous instruction. We should not like to be the subjects for their unskilled and undigested operations, nor would we trust our children in such hands. And can we trust the care and cure of souls to ignorance more rash and reckless than ever presumed to wield a lance or compound or administer a pill or an emetic. We must insist upon professional instruction, varied and thorough, and must secure the means and the motives requisite; and then we can insist upon the work with more propriety, & the wages will follow with less reluctance. And all this can be done if teachers but say the word and say it kindly and say it earnestly and then suit the action to the word. They must not speak or act on this subject as having interests separate from the community. The interests of education are common interests. They are broad as the interests of humanity high as the deathless spirit and no party or professional or selfish interest have a right to distort or prevent them. No selfish interests or action has a right to put them in jeopardy, by arraying one portion of the community against another, or one department of instruction or one class of institution against its fellows. All are parts of one great brotherhood, and woe to him who shall sever or sunder the kindred elements. We should seek to kindle the fires of genius and of love at the altar of devotion in the temple of science—in the temple of our God. We would cherish on occasions like the present the most ardent desires to give and to receive an impulse upward and onward in the path of human improvement, and would consecrate ourselves anew to the interests of our race, and we would do this not solely with motives so low as earthly rewards and pecuniary wages. There are higher and nobler rewards, and the faithful teacher shall reap them. Let him rest assured that however men may appreciate and reward his services, there is an eye that never slumbers and a soul that can appreciate and a bounty that can and will reward the faithful teacher.

There is a reward in the self discipline and improvement which such a teacher acquires, there is reward in that peace of mind which well directed and successful labor in this department affords. It is reward to see the fruits of such effort ripening and maturing; the objects of our care and instruction coming forward to occupy stations of honor and usefulness, and exerting a healthful influence. While travelling in New Hampshire the last winter, a good lady somewhat advanced in years made special and repeated enquiries after our late Chief Magistrate, who had then been recently promoted to the office of Governor. The earnestness of her manner led me to make enquiries in return, and the secret was all unfolded in one short reply. It was this, "Why he went to school to me when he was a little boy." She had assisted in educating a Governor! and this was to her a great reward. But

there is a higher reward still. We cannot describe it now, but we shall begin to understand it if we will only be faithful and patient till our work is done and well done, when the Great Teacher will say to us, "well done good and faithful servants," and welcome us to the joy of our Lord. O then if we can meet one ransomed spirit who shall greet us as its earthly teacher and we can there trace outlines which we drew and influences we exerted we shall be reminded of the assurance of the Savior "he shall not lose his reward." But should we there be permitted to meet numbers whom in early life it was our privilege to instruct; whom we assisted to train up, not for Governors of States, not as earthly monarchs, but as Kings and Priests unto God. If with them we may swell the song of redemption with the everlasting recollection that the Providence and the grace of God had permitted us in the relation of teachers and scholars to be mutual helpers of each others joys, our rewards shall be great in heaven, and the recollection of the of the work and the wages of earth as men had apportioned them shall not have power to mar or mutilate it. It will be a great reward and it will be ours, and will call forth our eternal gratitude.

SUMMARY.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF AGRICULTURE.—A meeting of farmers and of those who feel interested in the success and prosperity of Agriculture, will be held at the State House on Wednesday evening next. It is hoped that there will be a general "turnout" among the "huge paws." It is proposed to have a friendly and social discussion upon subjects pertaining to Agriculture once per week during the session of the Legislature.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate Thursday Feb 11, the resolutions on the Currency were further discussed and passed to be engrossed.

On the motion of Mr. Bolster, ordered that the Committee on the Insane Hospital be directed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the finishing of the chapel in the Asylum, and report a resolve to that effect.

In the House.—On motion of Mr. Hayden of Raymond, the rule prohibiting the reception of private petitions after the first thirty days of the session was suspended for ten days.

Mr. Andrews offered an order proposing that the Committee on the N. E. Boundary be requested to report forthwith on the resolves relative to that subject referred to that Committee February 3; which, after some discussion, was laid on the table, yeas 55, nays 81.

In Senate, Feb. 12. Mr. Pike asked and obtained leave to lay on the table a resolve in relation to the promulgation of the Laws, which makes the Portland Advertiser the State paper, and it was read twice and passed to be engrossed.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting joint resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama, in relation to the North Eastern Boundary—also a report of resolutions of the General Assembly of Delaware in relation to the Public Lands, which were read; and on motion of Mr. Sewall five hundred copies ordered to be printed.

Passed to be engrossed.—Bills reducing the capital stock of the Bank of Cumberland—of the Maine Bank—Resolve making appropriation to defray expenses already incurred in the erection of a magazine, &c. at the Bangor Arsenal.

In the House, Mr. Daen offered an order empowering the Valuation Committee to employ temporarily as many additional clerks as they may find necessary; which gave rise to considerable discussion, and was at length indefinitely postponed, yeas 133, nays 16.

The bill additional to establish Portland and Portsmouth Railroad Co. was taken up, the question on the amendment offered by Mr. E. Otis requiring a register of the names of stockholders, and holding private property of stockholders for corporation debts. Mr. E. Otis withdrew so much of his amendment, as would hold private property, and advocated the register clause. The yeas and nays were ordered on the amendment; and it was negatived—yeas 28, nays 108. After some further discussion, the bill was passed to be engrossed, 85 to 34.

In Senate, Saturday Feb. 13. The Bill additional concerning the Portsmouth, Saco, and Portland Railroad Company, came from the House, and was passed to be engrossed, as amended.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the communication from Gov. Fairfield, made at the commencement of this session, together with the correspondence between Sir John Harvey, Gov. Fairfield and Mr. Van Buren, was taken up, and on his motion, was referred to the committee on the N. E. Boundary.

The resolve from the House "to repel British Ag-

gression," were taken up, and after being amended by inserting one million of dollars instead of \$400,000 for the defence of the state, were referred to the same committee.

Mr. Davis then offered the following Resolve:—
Resolve for repelling Foreign Invasion and providing for the protection of the State.

Be it Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested and urged to cause the immediate removal of the foreign armed force, by which our State is invaded, stationed upon the upper valley of the St. Johns, and that the Government of the United States be earnestly invoked to relieve this State from the heavy needful burthen of its own defence.

The Resolve was referred to the committee on the N. E. Boundary.

In the House, bill to reduce the Capital stock of the Bank of Cumberland, was read twice, and on motion of Mr. Delesdenier, the third day of March next was assigned for its third reading. Mr. D. said that before the time assigned, the House would probably fix upon some general banking principles, that may apply to this bill.

Resolve making the Portland Advertiser, the State Paper was read, and assigned for Wednesday.

In Senate, Wednesday Feb. 17. On motion of Mr. Burbank, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill in relation to the election of certain county officers by the people, and the Chair stated the question to be upon reconsidering the vote adopting the amendment to strike out Clerk of the Courts and County Attorneys. The motion to reconsider was rejected.

In the House. Order from the Senate instructing the committee on Banks and Banking to inquire into the expediency of repealing the charters of the Globe, Frankfort and Citizens' Bank, was amended on motion of Mr. Delesdenier so as to include the Westbrook Bank, and passed.

Mr. E. Otis, from the committee on Elections, reported a statement of facts in the Albion case, which was laid on the table and 400 copies ordered to be printed.

Passed to be engrossed.—Bill to incorporate the town of Medabamps—Resolve in favor of Cyrus Clark.

BANKS.—There seems to be no little trouble among these institutions at the present time. The United States Bank at Philadelphia, after a long period of suspension, resumed specie payments on the 15th ult. in compliance with a law of the State. But such was the pressure upon its vaults, that in a few days they were completely exhausted, and it has again found it necessary to suspend payment. The other Philadelphia Banks, which resumed at the same time with the U. S. Bank, have found it necessary to follow its example. These events have caused great excitement among commercial men, and will tend to throw the commercial concerns of the country into great confusion. It is said that the bills of the U. S. Bank will all be redeemed.

In our own State the Bank Commissioners have made a report respecting the Globe Bank at Bangor, and the Frankfort Bank at Frankfort, which must go far to destroy the confidence of the public in those institutions.

The stock of the Citizens Bank in this place has been sold to individuals in the State of New York. The Commissioners have also investigated the concerns of this bank, and reported to the Legislature. The bills issued under the new organization are not received at the Suffolk Bank.—*Temperance Gazette,*

McLeod Indicted. The Rochester Democrat of Monday says: "Passengers from Lockport, yesterday, say that McLeod is at length actually indicted, and will probably have his trial at the Circuit on the 4th Monday in March. We predict that he will have a fair trial and be acquitted."

Western Women.—One of our exchange papers gives the following account of the doings of one of our fair countrywomen of the west. She lately left a neighbor's a few miles distant from her residence, about 9 o'clock in the night—travelled home—made that night a pot of soap, knit the whole of the leg of a stocking for herself, set out in the after part of the same night, and travelled on horseback five miles to a neighbor's house, where she left the beast, returned home on foot, capturing on her way, one possum, and treeing three coons, which, she afterwards said, she would have shot if she had had a gun—making, in the course of the night, by her skill and judge in traffic, four dollars by trading.

Indian Execution.—A young Wyandot was executed at Upper Sandusky, Crawford county, Ohio, recently, for murder. The trial was conducted by the males of the tribe assembled in full council, who, after hearing the testimony, decided that he should be shot, which sentence was carried into execution.

Pastoral Existence.—A traveller in Switzerland says, "The music of the cows' bells in the pastures, which reach to a height far above any mountains in Britain, and the shepherds shouting to us from crag to crag, and playing on their reeds, where the steepes appeared almost inac-

cessible, with the surrounding scenery, realized all that I have ever heard or imagined of a pastoral existence—much more so than Greece or Asia minor; for there we are a little too much of the sabre and musket order, and if there is a crook in one hand, you are sure to see a gun in the other; but this was pure and unmixed—solitary savage, and patriarchal. As we went, they played the 'Rans des Vaches,' and other airs, by way of farewell."

Misery.—A Manchester paper gives a distressing account of the sufferings of the hand loom weavers in England. A piece of bandana handkerchiefs is woven for eleven pence, occupying two people a whole day for that paltry sum. In and about Leigh there are 13,000 weavers, of which 7,000 are totally out of employ, and the others not in full work.

Tunnelling the Mississippi.—There is a proposition to tunnel the Mississippi river at New Orleans, the arch to be made of cast iron instead of stone.

A gentleman travelling in Ireland said to a very importunate beggar, "You have lost all your teeth." The beggar quickly answered, "Un it's time I'd parted 'um, when I'd nothing for 'um to do."

Disgraceful.—There was a fight at Jefferson City, (Mo.) on the 19th ult. The combatants were the Mayor of the city and the judge of the circuit. A constable arrested the combatants and took them before an alderman, who acquitted the Mayor, and fined the Judge ten dollars and a half.

THE NEW CABINET.—The National Intelligencer, which does not usually speak at random, mentions the following names as generally understood to be designated for the new cabinet. It is known that all will accept But Mr. Badger of Raleigh N. C., who is not yet heard from.

Secretary of State,	Daniel Webster of Mass.
Secretary of Treasury,	Thomas Ewing of Ohio.
Secretary of war,	John Bell of Tenn.
Secretary of Navy,	Geo. E. Badger of N. C.
Post Master General,	Francis Granger, N. Y.
Attorney General,	John J. Crittenden, Ky.

A talking match lately "came off" at New Orleans for five hundred dollars a side. It continued, according to the Advertiser, for thirteen hours; the rivals being a Frenchman and a Kentuckian. The bystanders and judges were all talked to sleep, and when they waked up in the morning they found the Frenchman dead, and the Kentuckian whispering in his ear!

DEED,

In this town, on the 13th inst. Mr. Austin Alden, of a protracted illness, aged 56, a native of Gorham.—Printers in Portland are requested to copy.

In Portland, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon. Nicholas Emery, aged 30.

In Hollis, Hon. Abijah Usher, aged 53.

In Palermo, 8th inst. of consumption, Miss Mary Clark, aged 25.

In Winslow, 8th inst. Mrs. Abigail, wife of Mr Samuel Brown, aged 47.

In Monmouth, 6th inst. Mr James F. Norris, aged 70.

In Gray, Dr. N. H. Allen, aged 28.

Lectures on Education.

REV. C. PEARL proposes to give four lectures on education in this Village, to commence at half past six o'clock on Monday evening next 22d inst. Notice of the place will be given from the pulpits on the sabbath.

Spring Term.

THE subscriber will commence the spring term of his School on Monday the 8th of March Next.

Tuition the same as heretofore.

G. BAILEY.

Winthrop, Feb. 17, 1841.

Notice.

THE members of the Winthrop Society of Literature and Science, are hereby notified to meet at the Office of Samuel P. Benson, Esq. in Winthrop on Friday the 26th instant at 6 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business.

EDWARD MITCHELL, Secretary.

Winthrop, Feb'y. 18th 1841.

Improved Stock for Sale.

2 half blood Berkshire sows to farrow in 4 months: one by C. Vaughan's, the other by J. W. Haines' imported Berkshire boar.—Black Sea Wheat for seed.—Rohan Potatoes 50 cents per bushel. Seed Corn, a large variety of 8 rowed, raised from seed brought 4 years ago from U. Canada; ripens about as early as the small Canada. One 4 blood improved Durham Cow, 3 years old, after Col. Green's imported bull, Fitz Favorite. One full 10 months old, 3-4 blood, stack as above mentioned, a large well proportioned and vigorous animal.—1-2 and 3-4 blood South Down Rams and Ewes.

Farquhar, 2d month, 1841.

MOSES TAYLOR.

247

Married.

In Wayne, on the 10th inst. by Benjamin Lombard, Esq. Mr. Frederick Lacrois to Mrs. Mary S. Shaw, both of this town.

In Thomaston, 4th inst. Joshua E. Fuller to Miss Sarah N. daughter of Capt. George Robinson.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday Feb. 8, 1841.
(From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.)

At market 460 Beef Cattle, 60 Stores, 640 Sheep and 220 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Better Cattle were at market than we have seen for several weeks, consequently higher prices were obtained, but for a like quality prices were hardly sustained. A very few extra Cattle \$6 25 a 6 50; first quality 5 75 a 6; second quality 5 a 5 50; third quality 4 25 a 4 75.

Sheep—"Dull." Lots at \$2 a 2 75; Wethers 3 50, 4 25, 4 50 and 5.

Swine—One lot Sows and Barrows at 5; a lot to peddle at 4 1-4 for Sows and 5 for Barrows. At retail from 5 1-4 to 6 1-2.

THE WEATHER.

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the Office of the Maine Farmer.

Feb.	Thermom.	Barometer.	Weather.	Wind.
12	15 17 15	29.25 29.25 29.20	FFF	NW. NW.
13	4 13 17	29.10 29.10 29.15	FFC	w. w.
14	4 14 18	29.25 29.35 29.35	FFF	w. w.
15	11 19 18	29.25 29.15 29.10	FFF	NNW. N.
16	15 23 29	29.15 29.20 29.25	FFF	SE. NNW.
17	17 19 20	29.35 29.40 29.50	SSF	NNW. NNW.
18	0 10 18	29.60 29.65 29.50	FFF	NNW.

F for Fair weather; C Cloudy; S Snow; R Rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. * Below zero. s Shower between observations.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

Winthrop Lyceum.

A meeting of the Winthrop Lyceum will be holden at the Masonic Hall in this Village, on Tuesday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock.

Question for discussion:—"Do females exert a greater influence on Society than males?"

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. Winthrop, Feb. 18, 1841.

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of a licence to me granted by the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, the subscriber will sell at public auction on the 25th day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, upon the premises, one undivided half, part of the farm lately occupied by Cyrus Foss of Wayne, deceased, including the right of reversion to the widows dower therein, also all the right in equity which the said Foss had at the time of his decease to redeem the other individual half, part of said farm from a mortgage given by said Foss to Cyrus Tapley upon which is now due about nine hundred dollars.

Said farm contains about ninety acres of excellent land, well apportioned into tillage, pasturing, orchard, &c. with large and convenient buildings thereon, pleasantly situated about one half mile from Wayne Village.

Possession given immediately. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JONATHAN M. HEATH, Administrator.
Monmouth, Feb'y. 15th, 1841. 3w7

Monmouth Academy.

THE Spring Term will commence on the first Monday in March, under the care of Mr N. T. True, and Mr. Benj. H. Kimball.

The regular course of study in the Classical Department will commence with the spring term.

The Lectures on Chemistry and Mineralogy will be continued before the advanced classes in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

There is a well selected Library of 500 volumes, which is rapidly increasing with new and interesting books.

Parents are advised not to send their children to this institution till of sufficient age to enter the regular classes. Students must be present at the commencement of the term if they would make any real improvement.

Good board can be obtained in respectable families on the most reasonable terms.

Tuition.—In the General English Department \$3.00
" High do and Classical do \$3.75

A Public Address will be delivered on the first evening of the term by Joseph Stacy, Esq.

5w4 N. PIERCE, Sec.

Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

A fresh supply just received at the Store recently occupied by Peleg Benson, Jr. & Co., and to be kept constantly for sale by JOHN O. WING.

Winthrop, January 8, 1841. copy 1.

Notice.

WHEREAS I have ever made ample provision for the support and comfort of Joanna S., my wife and have been ever willing to use every reasonable exertion to promote her happiness, and whereas the said Joanna S. has through the effects of unrestrained passion left my bed and board, this is to forbid all persons whatsoever, harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JOHN E. ROLFE.
Rumford, February 5, 1841. 6

Buckfield High School and Lyceum.

REV. CYRIL PEARL, PRINCIPAL.

THE undersigned give notice that the Spring term in this institution will commence on MONDAY, the first day of March, and continue eleven weeks. Having secured the services of the Rev. CYRIL PEARL, who has been long devoted to the interests of Education, and familiar with the best models of teaching in New England, they are confident that the Institution will afford valuable facilities to persons of both sexes who desire a thorough and practical Education.

Besides the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools, special effort will be made to effect the following objects:

1. To qualify teachers for our common schools
2. To awaken and encourage a due regard for productive industry.
3. To extend a knowledge of our own State, its Resources, Interests and Prospects.
4. To prepare those who seek instruction here for the relations and duties of common life.

The Institution is located in a quiet village, enjoying beautiful scenery, a healthy atmosphere, and facilities for boarding on economical terms, those who may resort here from other towns.

A valuable cabinet of Minerals and Philosophical Apparatus will be furnished.

Board per week, in good families, will be from \$1 to \$1 50.

Tuition per term (payable in advance,) for common branches \$3.

Do. do. for higher branches and languages \$4.

Application for admission or for boarding may be made to either of the undersigned.

DIRECTORS.

ZADOC LONG, WILLIAM COLE,
SAM'L F. BROWN, JAMES JEWETT,
W. W. COMSTOCK.

A public address will be delivered on Monday evening, March 1, appropriate to the opening of the Institution.

Buckfield, Jan. 28, 1841. 6w5

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in GARDINER, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an IRON FOUNDRY connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840. 121y

FURNITURE, CHAIRS, FEATHERS, &c.
WALTER COREY,

19, EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND,

MANUFACTURES, and has constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of

BUREAUS, SECRETARIES, SOFAS, TABLES, Patent Windlass and Common BEDSTEADS.

Also, for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS; MATTRESSES; FEATHER BEDS; LOOKING GLASSES, WILLOW CRADLES, CARRIAGES, &c. &c.

Connected with the above, he has an extensive

CHAIR FACTORY;

where he manufactures mahogany, curled maple and common cane seat CHAIRS; fancy and common wood seat do.; cane seat, common rocking and nurse CHAIRS, &c. &c.

His facilities for manufacturing are such that he is enabled to sell as low as can be bought in Boston or New York, and every article warranted. His Stock is complete in every respect, and it is believed that persons desirous of purchasing any articles in the house-furnishing line, will here find all that is wanted, and at prices corresponding with the times. 6m49

December 10.

Resurrection or Persian Pills.

SUPERIOR to the Hygeon, Brandreth's Even's Indian Purgative, and Matchless (priced) Sanative, or any other Pills or compound before the public as certified to by physicians and others. Let none condemn them until they have tried them, and then we are certain they will not.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable or Persian Pills, that they are preeminently the best and most efficacious Family medicine that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their sovereign power over disease, they would keep them, and be prepared with a sure remedy to apply on the first appearance of disease, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands, who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness should use the PERSIAN PILLS freely when needed; no injury can ensue from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The RESURRECTION or PERSIAN PILLS.—The name of these Pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia. The vegetable productions being of a peculiar kind led to experiments to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1793, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, where all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, the detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic. Large box contains 73 Pills—Price 63 cts.—Small Box 35—Price 31 cts.

SAMUEL ADAMS, HALLOWELL.

Gen. Ag't. for the State of Maine, to whom orders may be addressed. 50

HALLOWELL DYE HOUSE.

DENNIS & SMITH,

SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN DYERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Hallowell, Gardiner, and vicinity, that they have commenced the above business in Hallowell, at Brett's building, foot of Winthrop Street, where they pledge themselves to do all work entrusted to their care, in as good style as can be done in Boston, New York, or elsewhere, and at short notice and reasonable prices.

They will Dye Ladies' Dresses of every description. Silk, Crape, Cotton and Cass Shawls; Sewing Silk and all kinds Fancy Hdkfs.; Lace, Crape and Gauze Veils; Silk Bonnets, small parcels of Ribbons, &c. &c. Silk and Pongee Dresses watered with a bold and permanent impression. Hdkfs. and Shawls with heavy fringes, dyed without the fringe being injured in the least. All articles dyed black warranted not to crock or smut.

Carpets cleansed in a thorough manner without injuring the colors in the least particular. Merino and all other Shawls cleansed in a perfect manner, and finished in superior style. Mouslain De Laine Dresses cleansed whole, and colors not injured. Gentlemen's Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. cleaned (colors restored) and pressed in a superior style. Particular attention solicited to this branch as a matter of economy.

Fancy colors dyed on Yarn and Worsted, for Shawls, Lace Work, Carpets, &c. and warranted equal to the best English colors. Black Merino Shawls that have become rusty or foxy, restored to a good black, without injuring the Borders.

D. & S. will put the best of French and English sizing into all their work, to give a permanent stiffening. They will agree to Dye every shade of color offered—from the most delicate to a black.

Merchants can have their Merinos or other goods done up in Imported Style, and dyed from unsaleable to Fashionable Colors, with original finish, &c. &c.

AGENTS.—DANIEL CARR, Winthrop; C. S. Jenks, Bath; A. B. Caswell, Farmington Falls; Moses M. Smith, Waterville; Joshua Gray Madison Shurman, New Castle; Ira Thing, Mt. Vernon; M. L. Holbrook, Wiscasset; Nathaniel Chadwick, Gardiner; Ebenezer Child, Farmington; Johnson & Sleeper, Belfast; A. F. Parlin, Skowhegan; Charles Church, Phillips; Samuel Fuller, Thomaston; Mary J. Haskell, Readfield; Smith Stewart, Anson; Ira Chamberlain, Bangor.

Hallowell, Dec. 8, 1840. 49

Flax Seed Wanted,

In exchange for goods, at my Store in Winthrop Village.

J. O. WING.

Winthrop, January 16th, 1841. 2w2

POETRY.

Original.

BEAUTY AND VIRTUE.

Beauty fades and leaves no land mark
Of its phantom frame of show;
A worthless evanescent bark,
Sailing when the tide is low,
Subject to the wreck of Nature,
Gaily glitters for a while;
All its pomp unmasks a failure,
Void of sense and full of style.

But virtue true and ever bright,
Seeks no fiction for her garb;
Asks no honors but of right,
And is penciled by the bard.

Thus in triumph will she move,
Never shrinking from her post;
Quaffing from the fount of love
Nectar to allay her thirst.

Beauty, vain and ostentatious,
Seeks to dwell in simple minds;
Virtue, unassuming, gracious,
Worth and honor both combines.

Winthrop.

CIVIS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Original.

VENERATION OF SCANDAL.

MR. HOLMES:—In looking over the 2d No. of your truly valuable paper, it was with no small pleasure that I noticed a communication from Mr. Rolfe of Rumford, in reply to an article written by me several months ago, on the "power of Ridicule." Now as there is no better way to discover truth, and arrive at a correct conclusion, than by arguing the case and hearing both sides of the question; I am well pleased that the gentleman has engaged to criticize my ideas. And especially so, as I perceive that he is in every way competent to the task, has much information, a happy manner of expressing his views and many of the flashings of genius. I have carefully and candidly perused the gentleman's article several times, and have bestowed as much deliberation upon it as the shortness of the time and the press of other business would permit; and have come to the conclusion, that it may not improperly be called an "after clap," or expostulation to my former communication. That this idea may be made plain, I have resolved to take a hasty review of the performance.

After a short introduction the gentleman gives us the pleasing assurance, that he "is strongly inclined to combat some of his (my) arguments," and speaks of his "veneration of sarcasm." Now my perceptive powers are not acute enough to discover what those "arguments" are, which the gentleman considers "faulty." Certain it is that he has adduced no such argument or fact "singly and by name;" but has merely said that there are some such, leaving it for the reader to conjecture what they are. Will he be so kind as to inform us what they are? Will he tell us the very proposition, and what he has against it, in definite terms? This I shall expect him to do, and, he doubtless, will not refuse.

If I can discover anything, that he has against my piece, it is because it plainly portrayed the numerous evils resulting from ridicule. But he willingly admits, that it is a "most contemptible quality," if it falls into unskillful hands. This is one reason why we considered it very powerful and dangerous—only the most skillful could manage it; and Franklins are not to be found every day. Nor could we perceive the beauties in it, when it was used, that the honorable gentleman so clearly described. So that the principal difference between us seems to be, not in its powers, but whether they have a good or evil influence. For he continues; "sarcasm, that is opposed to truth is always contemptible." And with great propriety he might have added, that it is always destructive; destructive to social and friendly feelings; to good order, the peace of society and even of nations. How small an amount of sarcastic or taunting language towards many of the powers at present in peace with us, would force us into a war! How soon should we be able, in all good faith, to exclaim "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" It is truly, "like fire shut up in a man's bones." It giveth intolerable suffering, and it will ultimately find vent.

After making the above admission, the gentleman must needs have a "but." "But when truth," says he, "is suffered to lead the way, scarcely any quality is more estimable." Aye, "there's the rub," it is of such a nature, that truth is rarely, if ever, allowed to take the "lead." And if, by accident, it happens to fall in company with it, it is, (as the gentleman has well observed, after bringing up a strong case in my favor—an additional proof of my position) overthrown by a "wild horse laugh" of its adversary, or becomes "disgusted with its company and hides its head." Why therefore does he speak of truth's "leading the way," if

when by the merest chance in the world, they happen to be in each other's presence, she is either overcome or holds her company in "silent contempt." The very sentence gives the idea that they are "twain" and can never become "one."

Again the gentleman asserts, that a "volume could not tell all the advantages of sarcasm," or scandal, its synonyme. Here again he comes upon my track, and shows that his piece, "to all intents and purposes," is an exhortation to mine, wherein the exhortation, as it often happens, far exceeds the main performance. For it was the object of mine to point out the powers of ridicule; and if the gentleman has made additional discoveries, he ought to have the honor of it. But I found, that in the cases brought up, he was exceedingly anxious to associate eloquence with sarcasm, or scandal in producing great effects. Ah! that was a happy thought; and by the way, puts me in mind of a very small-minded man, who was accustomed to remark, that he and a very noted man, whom he named, were two of the greatest men in the state. Just so in this case;—remove the result of eloquence from the amount, and how great a blank would be found? Yes sir, let those orators, instead of doing as they did, have poured out "vials" full of bitter misrepresenting sarcasm, or scandal, and I do not believe, that the gentleman would have had much "veneration" for the result. He also labors under a mistake with regard to my accusing the orator Cicero of a fault. I brought up the fact, as it was, to prove my position, and I ask the gentleman, if it did not do that satisfactorily. Again he thinks Mr. Jefferson's Declaration rather full of sarcasm. I have the honor to disagree with him also in that. I have often read that noble and manly "birth pledge" of our liberties; but never before suspected that it was a taunting, railing instrument. Look at it—analyze it. First comes the introduction, then an avowal of principles and cause of the intended proceedings; then a clear and manly statement of facts, and, finally, the act itself is announced. There is no mean, low reviling of the English. No! it was unworthy of his great mind. It is a plain unvarnished statement of wrongs suffered, and purposes intended. And as to reproaching, far be it from me to reproach any one, who has "done battle" or any other service for his country.

Again he says; "If the pulpit orator employs sarcasm, he will make us hate vice." To this idea I object. Our failings and foibles are part of our natures, and although we may be ashamed of them, as we are of our poor relations, we do not like to have them ridiculed, and will not pardon any one who wantonly attacks us through these." So that instead of "hating vice" we shall hate the minister.

Veneration for sarcasm! for scandal!! Good heavens what an idea! Truly, when this agent is employed the flood-gates of misery are thrown open. "At every breath a reputation dies." Concord ceases—love departs—peace perishes—all is confusion—discord roams over the earth—hoping and hopeful intellect expires.—

—And gifted ones,
Lighting the heaven of intellect, like suns,
May wrestle well with circumstance, and bear
The agony of scorn—the preying care
Wedded to burning bosoms, and go down
In sorrow to the noteless sepulchre."

Will the gentleman have so great a "veneration" for this dire spirit, upon "sober second thought?"
Farmington, Jan. 19, 1841. EPHEBUS.

THE DEAD ASS.

A leaf from a Scotchman's Note Book.

"And this," said he, putting the remains of a crust into his wallet—"and this should have been thy portion, hadst thou been alive to have shared it with me." I thought by the accent, it had been an apostrophe to his child; but it was to his ass, and to the very ass we had seen dead in the road. The man seemed to lament it much; and instantly brought into my mind Sancho's lamentation for his; but he did it with more true touches of nature.

The mourner was sitting upon a stone bench at the door, with the ass' pannel and his bridle on one side, which he took up from time to time—then laid them down—looked at them, and shook his head. He then took his crust of bread out of his wallet again, as if to eat it, held it sometime in his hand, then laid it upon the bit of his ass' bridle—looked wistfully at the little arrangement he had made, and then gave a sigh.

The simplicity of his grief drew numbers about him. He said he had come last from Spain, where he had been from the furthest borders of Franconia; and had got so far on his return home, when his ass died. Every one seemed desirous to know what business could have taken so old and poor a man so far a journey from his home.

"It had pleased Heaven," he said, "to bless me with three sons, the finest lads in all Germany; but having in one week, lost two of them by the small-pox, and the youngest falling ill of the same distemper, I was afraid of being bereft of them all, and made a vow, if heaven would not take him from me also, he would go in gratitude, to St. Jago, in Spain."

When the mourner had got thus far in his story, he stopped to pay nature her tribute, and he wept bitterly.

He said heaven had accepted the conditions; and that he had set out from his cottage with this poor creature, who had been a patient partner of his journey—that it had eat the same bread with him all the way, and was unto him as a friend.

Every body who stood about, heard the poor fellow with concern—one offered him money. The mourner said he did not want it—it was not the value of the ass, but the loss of him. "The ass," he said, "I am assured, loved me;" and upon this told them a long story of a mischance upon their passage over the Pyrenean mountains, which had separated them from each other three days; during which time the ass had sought him as much as he had sought the ass, and that they had neither scarce eat or drank till they met.

Thou hast one comfort, friend, said I, at least, in the loss of thy poor beast; I am sure thou hast been a merciful master to him. "Alas!" said the mourner, "I thought so when he was alive, but now he is dead I think otherwise—I fear the weight of myself and my afflictions together have been too much for him—they have shortened the poor creature's days, and I fear I have them to answer for."

Shame on the world! said I to myself—did we love each other as this poor soul but loved his ass, 'twould be something.
W.
Dec. 1840.

Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

A Meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society is appointed by the Trustees to be holden at the Masonic hall, in Winthrop Village, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

As the officers for the ensuing year are to be elected, and other important business transacted, a general attendance of all the members is requested.

NATHAN FOSTER, } Trustees.
ELIJAH WOOD, }
OAKES HOWARD, }

Winthrop, February 4, 1841.

Splendid Farm for Sale.

THE farm of the late ISAAC NELSON, situated in Winthrop, about one and a half miles west of the Village, is now offered for sale. It contains eighty-six acres, and has upon it a large two story dwelling house with convenient out-buildings, two large barns and a pigery. Also a low double house, nearly new, and a mechanic's shop, all in good repair. There are also two never-failing wells of water and a large cistern. It has upon it an excellent orchard, and is well fenced with stone wall. In addition to this there are one hundred and twenty acres near by, conveniently divided into tillage and woodland. The land is under good cultivation, and it is believed the whole premises offer as eligible a situation and as good a bargain as any one can wish.

It will be divided and a part sold separate should the purchaser desire it.

Winthrop, February 2, 1841. 5

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

By WILLIAM NOYES;

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment, if delivered within the year.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher; and when payment is made to an Agent, two numbers more than have been received, should be paid for.

When Agents make remittances it is very important to us that they distinctly state to whom the money is to be credited, and at what Post Office each paper paid for is sent, as we cannot otherwise well find the name on our books.

All letters on business must be free of postage, and should be directed to the Publisher at Winthrop. Communications sent by mail should also be directed to Winthrop.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

O. L. SANBORN, 22 Exchange St., Portland, is publishing Agent for that city.

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